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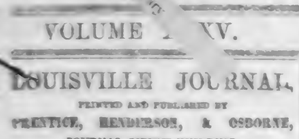

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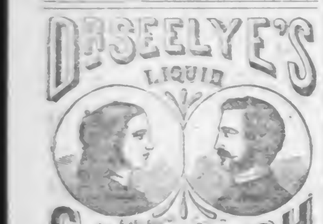

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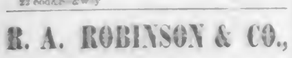

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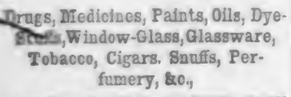

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THE INAUGURATION.—The New York Herald has a long and graphic account of the inauguration of President Lincoln at Washington, on Saturday last. We select the following from the correspondence:

ENTERING THE SENATE CHAMBER.

There was a great difference, it must be remembered, between entering the Capitol and entering the Senate. The former was easy—with a ticket. The latter was impossible, unless you happened to be a lady, a Congressman of the past, present, or future, a Governor of some State, or some other high official. There was a general complaint that the House of Representatives, which is so much larger, had not been selected for the inauguration. The arrangements were very faulty in this as in many other particulars; but who is to blame cannot be accurately stated. Around every one of the numerous doors leading into the Senate were groups of spectators, eager to behold the distinguished men of whom they had read so often. As the Senators passed to and fro they were named—seldom correctly—by the bystanders. The diplomatic corps was honored by intense stares of amusement and amazement. The various diplomatists were dressed in all sorts of outlandish uniforms, and as they arrived by twos and threes, the rain having broken up the procession, they "appeared lost," as a looker-on phrased it, and wandered around from one door to another, until an usher took pity on them and showed them their appropriate seats. The confusion of the people's ideas about these diplomats was laughable. At first they were set down as middies; but at last their true characters were discovered. "Them's the queerest folks I ever seed," observed an intelligent American; "an' if I only knew who they was I'd give 'em a cheer to make 'em feel more comfortable."

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

It was now fifteen minutes to twelve o'clock, and the procession was not yet in sight. People began to feel uneasy. "If old Abe don't arrive here soon," said one, "we won't have any President." "Beg your pardon," said another, "Andy Johnson will be President until Lincoln is elected in 1868." At the word the Vice-President elect walked into the lobby, leaning upon the arm of Vice-President Hamlin. The pair marched into the Senate electing few comments from outsiders, for Andy Johnson's ruddened face was not very familiar to the sight seers. He walked nistlessly, probably from excitement. Minute after minute passed, and at length the sound of the bands was heard. Then there was a rush to the windows, and the crowd outside formed in parallel lines. The rain had now ceased falling, although the sky was still cloudy. By some mismanagement or other the procession, which we left at the gate of the Capitol Park, did not come up to the entrance. A close carriage dashed through the mud; a squad of dragoons—the President's body guard—followed the carriage, and the marshals, mounted and decked with white sashes, followed after. But this was all of the simple pageant which accompanied the President's wife to the door. It was more than republican in its simplicity. It was really democratic.

THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

The President was not in the procession. He arrived at the Capitol early in the morning, unseen by anybody, and ungreeted by a cheer, and proceeded at once to his room near the Senate Chamber. Mrs. Lincoln, who wore a black velvet robe, trimmed with ermine, was escorted to the front seat of the diplomatic box by Senator Harlan and family. The former remained with her during the ceremonies. Senators Foster and Hendricks attended the President, who was very hard at work signing bills, not evening stopping to take off his hat. It was after twelve o'clock when he concluded these labors; but still the Senate was not ready to receive him. The people around the President's room grew impatient. From time to time a file of Marshals and Senators, it was evident that something had gone wrong. The sound of a harsh, shrill voice was heard from the Senate chamber, and there seemed to be no end to this extraordinary and unlimely oratory. The popular impatience was vented upon the speaker unreservedly, although nobody outside knew who he was. "There's a gas-bag," exclaimed one, "and a pretty time to make a stump speech," said another. "Why can't he dry up and let old Abe be inaugurated?" was the general query. When the pages asserted that Vice President Johnson was the orator, the people could not believe it. "Andy sir! no such man," remarked a philosopher who had previously claimed a personal acquaintance with Mr. Johnson. But as the reader will presently learn, Andy was the man, sure enough.

TO THE SENATE.

At fifteen minutes after twelve the voice in the Senate was hushed, and the marshals having previously found Chief Justice Chase, in his robes of office at the Supreme Court room, and conducted him to the Senate Chamber, the President was notified that all was ready. He stepped within the door of his room, bowed to the thirty or forty people around the door, and then passed on through the lobby and into the Senate Chamber. Before proceeding to describe what occurred there before and after Mr. Lincoln's entrance, the conduct of the people in the lobbies deserves a word of praise. Every head was uncovered as Mr. Lincoln passed, and no one attempted to rush after him or crowd upon him. When he came to the door of the Senate a passage was made for him without any pushing or undue violence. Seldom have our people proved so polite upon any similar occasion.

SCENES IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

In the meantime interesting scenes were transpiring in the Senate Chamber. The proceedings there were not delayed by the operations and movements outside. That part of the programme was not only carried out to the letter, but there were several interesting chapters not put down in the books.

The Senate took access about seven in the morning until nine o'clock, when they met to finish the business and go through the necessary forms for the death of the old Senate.

It was publicly announced that the doors to the Capitol would not be opened until eleven A. M., but this did not in the least delay the rush to the eastern entrance to the north wing. Here those who were favored with cards of admittance gathered before ten o'clock. Owing to the fact that the rain was pouring down, the officers in charge admitted the ladies, who soon filled the gallery to overflowing. Thousands, however, who could not exhibit the favored pass, which conferred the title to the honor of a seat, were notified by the guard as they approached the marble steps that they could not pass there and were compelled to wend their way to other points.

GALLERIES FILLED WITH LADIES.

At 11 A. M. the galleries were filled to overflowing with the fair sex. Their elegant costumes, glistening diamonds, charming countenances—all combined, produced a scene enchanting in the extreme. It was a sight that can never be forgotten by those who were favored with a view. There were the wives of foreign noblemen, wives and daughters of members of the Cabinet, Senators, and Representatives, butterflies of fashion, and others whose position secured for them admittance to this gay scene—presenting, altogether, the talent, beauty, and grace of the fair sex of America in numbers seldom gathered in one building. It was a national exhibition of the beauty and talent of the fair sex of the United States. The moment that they entered the gallery they commenced an incessant chattering, to such an extent that it seriously interfered with the business of the Senate. It resembled very much the noise of the nesting of pigeons in some wilderness. It was buz, buz, pels pels, pels—without any cessation. The ladies evidently considered that they were the only personages of any account in the whole affair, and that the Senators who were at work below were not entitled to the least consideration. The Senators struggled and endeavored to proceed with business, regardless of the clatter in the galleries, and got through the necessary form usual, as the burning of the Senatorial lamp began to flicker as it was preparing to go out. But still their efforts were in vain. Several of the Senators appealed to the Vice-President, in tones loud enough to be heard above the noise, requesting that the ladies should pay some respect to the Senators, and not disturb the proceedings by their noise and chatter. But this had no effect. Other appeals were made, notifying the fair sex if they continued their disrespectful scenes the galleries would have to be cleared. The ladies were, however, inexorable. Their tongues would run and twirl, their giggling and laughing knew no bounds. There were no rules of the Senate which they felt bound to obey. They had obtained full possession of the galleries, and maintained their mastery, refusing to yield in the least to the lords of creation, who were attempting to assert their authority on the floor of the Senate Chamber. The sound of the gavel of the Vice-President echoed through the hall. This secured silence long enough for him to announce that order must be maintained in the galleries, but before the sound of his voice died away the clattering was renewed at loud and incessant as ever. The Senators finally, coming to the conclusion that they were surrounded and hemmed in by the ladies, made a virtue of necessity, and submitted with as good grace as possible to the events which surrounded them. They huddled together in one portion of the chamber and proceeded to business, in the hope that they could understand each other, and in that way tell what was going on, even if any other person in the Chamber could not make head or tail to the proceedings.

SCENES ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE.

While the galleries presented a scene charming and grand in the extreme—sufficient to hold those who viewed it spellbound—the scenes on the floor of the Senate were decidedly interesting and attractive. Less than two-thirds of the Senators were present. They had congregated by necessity upon the left of the Vice-President, in close proximity to each other. Extra chairs were crowded in among the desks of Senators, thus providing seats for about three times the usual number. The open space in the rear of the Senators' desks was filled with settees, lounges, and chairs, for the accommodation of distinguished personages invited on this occasion. These guests, one by one, began to make their appearance a little after eleven A. M. They found the grave Senators sitting around in rows like school-boys reciting their lessons—how one just like up and making a motion, then another objecting, still another reporting a bill. Then would come a report of a conference committee. All this was frequently interspersed with the announcement of a message from the House, the whole scene looking very much as though each Senator was trying to steal a march upon his associates. On the back tier of seats sat Senators Morgan, Sumner, Hale, Chandler, Ramsey, Dixon, Lane, of Indiana, and Harris, all looking as prim and precise as though they were dressed for a party, except when they were engaged in making motions or objecting to those of their colleagues. Their number was increased by Secretary Fessenden and Admiral Farragut taking seats with them. In their immediate front sat Collamer, Powell, Sherman, Sprague, Pomeroy, Brown, Wilson, Howe, Trumbull, Howard, and Davis. Still further in front were Senators Nye, Stewart, Conness, McDougal, Ten Eyck, Clark, Cowan, Nesmith, Grimes, Foot, Foster, and Lane, of Kansas. The balance were roaming around the Chamber as if they did not know what to do with themselves.

In the seats in the rear of the Senators' desks were gathered officers of the army and navy, several Governors, assistant secretaries of departments, A. W. Randall (Assistant Postmaster-General), the Assistant Attorney-General, several ex-United States Senators; prominent among the number was the large form of Preston King, the Comptroller of the Currency, and several of the auditors and solicitors of the departments. There were also the local Judges of the District of Columbia, Chief Justice Casey, and several of his associates in the Court of Claims, forming an interesting gathering. Among the military men was seen looming up above all others the large form of Gen. Joe Hooker. Farragut, with his usual modesty, quietly remained almost hidden in one of the large Senatorial seats.

All at once a noise was heard in the diplomatic gallery. All eyes were turned in that direction, when they were greeted with a view of several of the representatives of foreign governments entering with their families to seat them there, prior to taking their seats on the floor of the Senate. The noise that attracted attention arose from one of the representatives of a South American government getting his foot entangled in the massive crinoline, losing his balance, and rolling down the aisle in the gallery.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The business of the Senate still went on as if the distinguished guests were not near at hand. At twenty minutes to twelve Senator Morrill announced that the Senate had only twenty minutes longer to live, and he proposed to make a speech, and take one so long that no other Senator would have an opportunity to reply. Senator Sherman soon interrupted him by moving the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President to see if he had any further message.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT.

Sherman's motion for a committee was barely disposed of when the doors at the main entrance to the Chamber were thrown open by Senator Doolittle, when in walked Vice-President Hamlin and Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President elect. They proceeded up the main aisle to the front of the Clerk's desk, when they wheeled to the right of the chair, Mr. Hamlin taking the Vice President's seat, Mr. Johnson taking his seat with the clerks.

Vice-President Hamlin immediately commenced to deliver his farewell to the Senate. The first sentence had barely escaped his lips when the members of the Cabinet entered at the doors leading from the lobby, on the right of the Vice-President's chair, Secretary Seward leading the line; next came the Secretary of War (Stanton), then Gideon Welles, of the Navy Department, followed by Attorney-General Speed, Secretary Usher, of the Interior Department, followed next, and close to his heels was the Postmaster-General. Ex-Governor Dennison. They passed around in front of the Clerk's desks, and took the seats in front of the Senators on the left of the chair.

ARRIVAL OF THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

They had barely taken their seats when the door of the main entrance was opened and in walked seven of the Judges of the Supreme Court, dressed in their gowns and insignia of office. The manly form of Chief Justice Chase led the line, he bearing in his hands the Constitution and Bible upon which Mr. Lincoln was to take his oath of office. They were seated in the front seats, on the right of the chair. Mr. Hamlin paused for a moment in his speech as the Judges were approaching their seats. The moment that he resumed his speech Mrs. President Lincoln appeared in the diplomatic gallery, escorted by Senators Harlan and Anthony. By the time the ladies were all filled with the wives and daughters of the foreign representatives. The elegance displayed in dress and the beauty centred there was certainly one of the most interesting sights of the occasion. Mrs. Lincoln was dressed with great elegance, and was the centre of attraction—not any more from the fact of her being the wife of the President than the fact of her displaying the good taste of her dress and general queenlike bearing. It will probably be impossible to find more taste displayed by ladies in their costumes than those in this gallery. Mrs. Lincoln was second to none in the gallery.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Mrs. Lincoln had but just taken her seat when the representatives of foreign governments, the diplomatic corps, entered at the main entrance and took their seats in the rear of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Every foreign legation was represented. The ministers plenipotentiary of England and France were absent, but those governments were represented by the Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*. Mr. Edward De Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary of Russia, was prominent among these delegations, distinguished by the numerous medals, insignia of rank, and orders of nobility which covered and decorated his breast.

The Italian Minister Bertinatti displayed himself in light colored pants, white vest, and dress coat, with the entire breast and tails covered with heavy gold lace, making it difficult and awkward for him to take his seat. His performances in this line were exceedingly amusing. Next to him sat the Sardinian Minister, who also was covered with gold lace. Romero, of Mexico, and Asta Burnaga, of Chili, were among those more modestly dressed, and more in keeping with the style of court-dress in this country and the republics which they represent.

While these foreign ambassadors were taking their seats Mr. Hamlin concluded his speech, when Vice-President elect Mr. Johnson commenced his address, before he had taken the oath of office. He had been talking about five minutes when the President entered the door from the Senate lobby, at the right of the Clerk's desk, escorted by Senators Hendricks and Foster, Mr. Lincoln taking his seat at the end of the Clerk's desk, near the members of his Cabinet.

SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

During all this time Andrew Johnson—for such he simply was then, not having taken the oath of office (would to heaven that it could be said in behalf of the country that he is still only Andrew Johnson)—continued his speech. Such a speech. It might have been appropriate at some hustings in Tennessee; but it certainly was very far from being appropriate on this occasion. It was not only a ninety-ninth rate stump speech, but disgraceful in the extreme. He had not proceeded far when Senators on the Republican side began to hang their heads, sink down in their seats, look at each other with significance, as much as to say: "Is he crazy, or what is the matter?" They exhibited in every feature great uneasiness. There was no mistaking the fact that the Senators were mortified in the extreme. The Democratic Senators leaned forward and appeared to be chuckling with each other over the figure made by the Republican party through their Vice-President elect. The foreign ministers showed unmistakable signs of amazement as the incoherent sentences came from Mr. Johnson's lips. Republican Senators moved around in their seats, unable to sit still under the exhibition before them. Some of the Senators sat sidewise, others turned their backs, as if anxious to hide themselves.

Luckily for the members of the House of Representatives, they did not reach the Senate until several minutes after twelve, and they were subjected to but a small portion of this scene.

The speech was disconnected—the sentences so incoherent that it is impossible to give an accurate report of his speech. As his sentences came up in the reporters' gallery the statements that your President is a plebeian—I am, a plebeian, glory in it—Tennessee has never gone out of the Union—I am going to talk two minutes and a half on that point—I want you to hear me. Tennessee always was loyal—we all derive our power from the people—Chief Justice Chase is but a creature of the people—I want you to hear me two minutes on that point—you, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, derive your authority and power from the people. ("Who is Secretary of the Navy?" was then heard in a voice of less volume. Some one responded Mr. Welles.) Yes, Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, get your power from the people. This was the strain and tone of the whole speech, mixed with a lecture to the Senate on the action of the Senate on the rebellious States.

It was impossible to give a full report sitting in the gallery. The constant clatter of voices in the rear, declaring, "What a shame," "Has he no friends?" "Is there no person who will have mercy upon him?" "Tell him to stop, and save the country further disgrace," were so numerous that it entirely prevented a full report being made. The only full report was that of the official reporters of the Globe. The Senators, however, were so chagrined at the speech that they notified the Globe reporters to suppress his copy, and wait until Mr. Johnson could write out a speech, that this affair might not go before the world in that form. It is charitable to say that his condition was such that he was unfit to make a speech. He evidently did not shun Bourbon county, Kentucky, on his way here.

Mr. Johnson finally concluded his speech, whereupon Vice-President Hamlin administered to him the oath of office. Mr. Hamlin read the oath by sentences, and Mr Johnson repeated it after him. The effort of the Vice-President elect to go through with the form of repeating the sentences as read by Mr. Hamlin was painful in the extreme. He stumbled, stammered, and in the course of several times over. The repeated portions of it several times over. The repeated portions of it several times over. The moment that he concluded this task Mr. Johnson turned to the audience and commenced another speech, giving to those assembled his idea of the oath which he had just taken. He had uttered but two or three sentences when some of the officials standing near him had the good sense to stop him, he having already occupied some nineteen minutes in his former speech, and delayed the proceedings beyond all excuse. They were unwilling that they should be any longer delayed by the incoherent remarks of this new official. It has heretofore been the custom to close all speeches the moment that the judges of the Supreme Court and diplomatic corps reach the Senate Chamber. Mr. Hamlin, in accordance with this usage, closed his speech in time to give Mr. Johnson some seven minutes to make his remarks before the arrival of the above dignitaries. But Mr. Johnson did not appear to understand the usage on such occasions, or else was not inclined to follow them, for the diplomatic gentlemen heard the bulk of his speech, and, unfortunately, the worst part of it. The moment that the new Vice-President had been sheuced, Mr. Hamlin declared the old Senate adjourned. Thus expired the Senate of the Thirty-eighth Congress, at fifteen minutes past 12 o'clock.

Mr. Johnson immediately called the new Senate to order. The Clerk of the Senate, John W. Forney, then read the proclamation of the President convening the Senate in extraordinary session. The newly elected Senators were ordered to approach the Clerk's desk and take the oath of office as their names were announced. The following gentlemen to this call stepped forward: Messrs. Anthony, Fessenden, Cragin, Howard, Yates, Norton, Guthrie, and Lane, and took the oath. Here Vice-President Johnson made another

FAUX PAS.

He stepped forward with the Bible, held it out, and motioned to the new Senators to touch the Bible, bow their heads in assent, and then motioned them away without repeating the oath in any form. Most of the Senators left the stand when the muddle was discovered. The Senators were recalled, and Mr. Forney administered to them the oath of office. By this time it became apparent that some one besides Mr. Johnson would have to conduct the business of the Senate.

Without giving an opportunity for any further disgraceful scenes, Mr. Forney announced that the procession would then be formed to conduct the President elect to the platform at the east entrance of the building, where the oath of office would be administered. As he announced the order in which they would form, the distinguished guests fell into line. In a moment more the procession had disappeared from the Senate Chamber, with Marshal Lamon at its head, and taken its place on the platform at the east entrance. This was a signal for a stampede from the gallery. The ladies rushed out without the least regard to order or anything else. The crash of crinoline was a sight to behold, and, in less time than it takes to relate it, the galleries were emptied, and the seats, which were but a few moments before occupied by the beauty and talent of the country, presented a barren and dreary gray scene which greeted the eyes of all present but disappeared, to be seen no more at present.

ON THE PLATFORM.

Ladies, Senators, negroes, justices, secretaries, diplomats, and people generally mingled upon the platform pell mell.

Stanton and Seward retired to the left at some distance from the President, and sat down together. They seemed very friendly. Stanton had his arm around Seward's neck, and constantly whispered in his ear. Welles sat by himself, and nobody spoke to him. Andy Johnson talked to several body guard. Justice Chase sat erect and dignified evidently reflecting that he ought to be in Lincoln's place. Senator Sumner stood prominently forward as if to attract attention. Negroes excluded ladies from the rear of the platform. Every black face beamed with joy and pride. Major-Generals Hooker and Ingalls were in sight. Colonels and Captains were as plentiful as roses in June.

The President smiled to himself, and seemed greatly to enjoy the sunshine which now streamed upon him. He was dressed in black, with a plain frock coat. In his hand he held a printed copy of his inaugural address.

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EAST SIDE OF THE CAPITAL.—COUP D'ŒIL.

The platform, with the flow of Senators, diplomats, and other dignitaries, who came from within the Capitol to witness the taking of the Presidential oath, and every other part of the east face of the edifice also at once became alive with humanity. All the windows were filled with ladies, and the steps and esplanade at the north wing presented the same dense crowd that the central steps did, while on the unfinished parts of the south wing, on all the scaffolding, hundreds of soldiers had clambered up and decorated all that part with the ease and exceeding good taste of her dress and general queenlike bearing. It will probably be impossible to find more taste displayed by ladies in their costumes than those in this gallery. Mrs. Lincoln was second to none in the gathering.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Mrs. Lincoln had but just taken her seat when the representatives of foreign governments, the diplomatic corps, entered at the main entrance and took their seats in the rear of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Every foreign legation was represented. The ministers plenipotentiary of England and France were absent, but those governments were represented by the Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*. Mr. Edward De Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary of Russia, was prominent among these delegations, distinguished by the numerous medals, insignia of rank, and orders of nobility which covered and decorated his breast.

The Italian Minister Bertinatti displayed himself in light colored pants, white vest, and dress coat, with the entire breast and tails covered with heavy gold lace, making it difficult and awkward for him to take his seat. His performances in this line were exceedingly amusing. Next to him sat the Sardinian Minister, who also was covered with gold lace. Romero, of Mexico, and Asta Burnaga, of Chili, were among those more modestly dressed, and more in keeping with the style of court-dress in this country and the republics which they represent.

While these foreign ambassadors were taking their seats Mr. Hamlin concluded his speech, when Vice-President elect Mr. Johnson commenced his address, before he had taken the oath of office. He had been talking about five minutes when the President entered the door from the Senate lobby, at the right of the Clerk's desk, escorted by Senators Hendricks and Foster, Mr. Lincoln taking his seat at the end of the Clerk's desk, near the members of his Cabinet.

SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

During all this time Andrew Johnson—for such he simply was then, not having taken the oath of office (would to heaven that it could be said in behalf of the country that he is still only Andrew Johnson)—continued his speech. Such a speech. It might have been appropriate at some hustings in Tennessee; but it certainly was very far from being appropriate on this occasion. It was not only a ninety-ninth rate stump speech, but disgraceful in the extreme. He had not proceeded far when Senators on the Republican side began to hang their heads, sink down in their seats, look at each other with significance, as much as to say: "Is he crazy, or what is the matter?" They exhibited in every feature great uneasiness. There was no mistaking the fact that the Senators were mortified in the extreme. The Democratic Senators leaned forward and appeared to be chuckling with each other over the figure made by the Republican party through their Vice-President elect. The foreign ministers showed unmistakable signs of amazement as the incoherent sentences came from Mr. Johnson's lips. Republican Senators moved around in their seats, unable to sit still under the exhibition before them. Some of the Senators sat sidewise, others turned their backs, as if anxious to hide themselves.

Luckily for the members of the House of Representatives, they did not reach the Senate until several minutes after twelve, and they were subjected to but a small portion of this scene.

The speech was disconnected—the sentences so incoherent that it is impossible to give an accurate report of his speech. As his sentences came up in the reporters' gallery the statements that your President is a plebeian—I am, a plebeian, glory in it—Tennessee has never gone out of the Union—I am going to talk two minutes and a half on that point—I want you to hear me. Tennessee always was loyal—we all derive our power from the people—Chief Justice Chase is but a creature of the people—I want you to hear me two minutes on that point—you, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, derive your authority and power from the people. ("Who is Secretary of the Navy?" was then heard in a voice of less volume. Some one responded Mr. Welles.) Yes, Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, get your power from the people. This was the strain and tone of the whole speech, mixed with a lecture to the Senate on the action of the Senate on the rebellious States.

It was impossible to give a full report sitting in the gallery. The constant clatter of voices in the rear, declaring, "What a shame," "Has he no friends?" "Is there no person who will have mercy upon him?" "Tell him to stop, and save the country further disgrace," were so numerous that it entirely prevented a full report being made. The only full report was that of the official reporters of the Globe. The Senators, however, were so chagrined at the speech that they notified the Globe reporters to suppress his copy, and wait until Mr. Johnson could write out a speech, that this affair might not go before the world in that form. It is charitable to say that his condition was such that he was unfit to make a speech. He evidently did not shun Bourbon county, Kentucky, on his way here.

Mr. Johnson finally concluded his speech, whereupon Vice-President Hamlin administered to him the oath of office. Mr. Hamlin read the oath by sentences, and Mr Johnson repeated it after him. The effort of the Vice-President elect to go through with the form of repeating the sentences as read by Mr. Hamlin was painful in the extreme. He stumbled, stammered, and in the course of several times over. The repeated portions of it several times over. The moment that he concluded this task Mr. Johnson turned to the audience and commenced another speech, giving to those assembled his idea of the oath which he had just taken. He had uttered but two or three sentences when some of the officials standing near him had the good sense to stop him, he having already occupied some nineteen minutes in his former speech, and delayed the proceedings beyond all excuse. They were unwilling that they should be any longer delayed by the incoherent remarks of this new official. It has heretofore been the custom to close all speeches the moment that the judges of the Supreme Court and diplomatic corps reach the Senate Chamber. Mr. Hamlin, in accordance with this usage, closed his speech in time to give Mr. Johnson some seven minutes to make his remarks before the arrival of the above dignitaries. But Mr. Johnson did not appear to understand the usage on such occasions, or else was not inclined to follow them, for the diplomatic gentlemen heard the bulk of his speech, and, unfortunately, the worst part of it. The moment that the new Vice-President had been sheuced, Mr. Hamlin declared the old Senate adjourned. Thus expired the Senate of the Thirty-eighth Congress, at fifteen minutes past 12 o'clock.

Mr. Johnson immediately called the new Senate to order. The Clerk of the Senate, John W. Forney, then read the proclamation of the President convening the Senate in extraordinary session. The newly elected Senators were ordered to approach the Clerk's desk and take the oath of office as their names were announced. The following gentlemen to this call stepped forward: Messrs. Anthony, Fessenden, Cragin, Howard, Yates, Norton, Guthrie, and Lane, and took the oath. Here Vice-President Johnson made another

FAUX PAS.

He stepped forward with the Bible, held it out, and motioned to the new Senators to touch the Bible, bow their heads in assent, and then motioned them away without repeating the oath in any form. Most of the Senators left the stand when the muddle was discovered. The Senators were recalled, and Mr. Forney administered to them the oath of office. By this time it became apparent that some one besides Mr. Johnson would have to conduct the business of the Senate.

Without giving an opportunity for any further disgraceful scenes, Mr. Forney announced that the procession would then be formed to conduct the President elect to the platform at the east entrance of the building, where the oath of office would be administered. As he announced the order in which they would form, the distinguished guests fell into line. In a moment more the procession had disappeared from the Senate Chamber, with Marshal Lamon at its head, and taken its place on the platform at the east entrance. This was a signal for a stampede from the gallery. The ladies rushed out without the least regard to order or anything else. The crash of crinoline was a sight to behold, and, in less time than it takes to relate it, the galleries were emptied, and the seats, which were but a few moments before occupied by the beauty and talent of the country, presented a barren and dreary gray scene which greeted the eyes of all present but disappeared, to be seen no more at present.

ON THE PLATFORM.

Ladies, Senators, negroes, justices, secretaries, diplomats, and people generally mingled upon the platform pell mell.

Stanton and Seward retired to the left at some distance from the President, and sat down together. They seemed very friendly. Stanton had his arm around Seward's neck, and constantly whispered in his ear. Welles sat by himself, and nobody spoke to him. Andy Johnson talked to several body guard. Justice Chase sat erect and dignified evidently reflecting that he ought to be in Lincoln's place. Senator Sumner stood prominently forward as if to attract attention. Negroes excluded ladies from the rear of the platform. Every black face beamed with joy and pride. Major-Generals Hooker and Ingalls were in sight. Colonels and Captains were as plentiful as roses in June.

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Green Street, between Third and Fourth.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865.

A VEXED QUESTION SETTLED.—The Supreme Court of the United States has recently announced a decision in relation to the pilotage laws of the several States, of much general importance, and specially interesting to our own commercial community, as it determines a controversy which has been pending for some time in the courts of the State of New York between the Board of Commissioners of Pilots and the owners of certain leading lines of steamers from the port of New York. It has been claimed, on behalf of these steamship owners, that, while the State pilot law applies to vessels navigable exclusively by sails, the act of Congress passed August 30, 1852, "for the better protection of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam," which provided for the licensing of engineers and pilots for steamers by the Board of United States Inspectors, superseded the State laws in respect to all vessels propelled by steam. This view was adopted by the Superior Court of New York in its decision of the case of Cisco against Roberts (Justices Robertson, Woodruff, and Pierrepont uniting in the decision), which gave to the act of Congress of 1852 a construction excluding the State Board of Commissioners and the State law from all control over the pilotage of steamers in and out of that port. The appeal taken from this judgment is yet pending in the Court of Appeals.

In the meantime, on the strength of this favorable decision of the Superior Court, it was sought, on behalf of the steamship owners, to extend the operation of the act of 1852 so as to embrace within the category of "vessels propelled by steam" not only steamships, but also sailing vessels in tow of steam tug-boats; but this effort was defeated by the recent decision of Judge Bockes, of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots against Spofford, Tileston, & Co., in which he held the defendants liable to penalties for employing a pilot licensed under the act of Congress, but not licensed under the State law, to pilot to sea a sailing vessel in tow of a steamtug.

The Supreme Court of the United States has now settled the whole question by a judgment in favor of a California pilot against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in a case carried by writ of error from the Supreme Court of that State, upon the precise question involved in the suit of Cisco against Roberts, in the N. Y. Superior Court. The Court holds that the act of 1852 was not intended to supersede or affect the State laws in reference to harbor pilotage, and applies only to the permanent pilots attached to the steamers referred to in the act. Mr. Justice Field, delivering the opinion of the court, says:

It is insisted by the plaintiff in error that the act of 1852 is in conflict with the provisions of the act of the State of May, 1861; that in fact it has superseded all State legislation concerning pilotage so far as steamers carrying passengers are concerned and to that extent has modified or repealed the act of 1789.

From a careful examination of the act of 1852 we have arrived at a different conclusion. We do not perceive in its provisions any intention to supersede the State legislation recognized by the act of 1789, or any inconsistency with the local port regulations established by the act of California in 1851. The act of 1852 was intended, as its title indicates, to provide greater security than then existed for the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled in whole or part by steam. Previous to its passage frequent accidents, occasioning in some instances great loss of life, occurred in some steamers, arising from the imperfect construction of the vessels, defective machinery, inadequate protection of fires, the carrying of dangerous articles, or the want of pumps, life boats, and other means of escape in case of danger. To guard against accidents from these and like sources was the general purpose of the act of 1852. It therefore contains provisions relating to fires, pumps, boats, life preservers, buckets, the means of escape from the lower to the upper deck, the carrying of gunpowder, camphene, and other dangerous articles, and their stowage. It also provides for the appointment of two inspectors, one of whom is to possess a practical knowledge of steam-boiling and the uses of steam navigation, and the other is to possess knowledge of and experience in the duties of an engineer of steam vessels, and of the construction and use of boilers and machinery, and appurtenances connected with them, and the two are required to make an examination of the hulls of the vessels, to inspect and test the boilers and machinery, and to require licenses to be obtained before dangerous goods can be taken aboard.

The act contains few provisions relating to pilots; indeed, it was not directed to the remedy of any evils of the local pilot system. There were no complaints against the port pilot-boats; on the contrary, they were the subjects of just praise for their skill, energy, and efficiency. The clause respecting pilots in the act relate, in our judgment, to pilots having charge of steamers on the voyage and to port pilots; and the provision that no person shall be employed or serve as a pilot who is not licensed is for the employment and service of pilots on the voyage generally, and not to employment and service in connection with ports and harbors.

That the question was not free from doubt is shown by the fact, that, out of the seven judges before whom the cause was heard, three dissented—Justices Miller, Clifford, and Wayne, the former of whom delivered an elaborate dissenting opinion, coinciding in the main with the views of the Superior Court of New York. But the prevailing opinion reinstates the authority of the State boards, and as our own existing system has been thoroughly tested by experience, and works well in all respects, it is presumed that the commercial community will cheerfully acquiesce in the result.

☞ General Forrest, in his late address to his soldiers, said:

A proposition of reunion with a people who have avowed their purpose to appropriate the property and to subjugate or annihilate the freemen of the South, would stamp with infamy the names of your gallant dead and living heroes of the war.

General Forrest, as well as every other officer and man of ordinary intelligence in the Confederacy, knows very well that "the freemen of the South" need not be subjugated or annihilated or deprived of their property, unless they choose to be so. Full pardon, with restoration of every right and privilege of citizenship, has long been offered to the rebels who will take and keep the oath of allegiance, only those of high rank being excepted; and not a candid and sensible person in the nation doubts, or can for a moment doubt, that even those of high rank can, by ceasing from their opposition to the restoration of the Union, secure for themselves the same rights and privileges as others. Neither Davis nor Lee nor Johnston nor Beauregard nor Hood nor even Forrest himself, would be molested by Federal power if they were to desist from their warfare and render obedience to the Government of the United States. We want no subjugation of the South, we have no wish that the gallant people of that section shall be in any respect our inferiors in the Union; our desire is that they shall live under the same Constitution and laws and enjoy the same prerogatives as ourselves.

Thousands of officers and soldiers and citizens of the South have taken advantage of the clemency proffered to them. Men who have fought against the Federal Government in the rebel armies from the beginning of the war and otherwise used all the influences at their command in opposition to it, have, upon coming within our lines and accepting the amnesty oath, been placed by our Government upon an equal footing with those who have fought *for* us during the same period. There is not an individual in the loyal States, with the exception of some of the ultra radicals, that would seek to inflict the slightest punishment upon any in rebellion who should return in good faith to their old allegiance. The South knows this as well as we do. Forrest knows it, no matter what he *says*.

☞ When nations at war make a peace, it should be a thorough and substantial one. War, like winter, doesn't always end actually when it ends nominally.

☞ General Grant thinks the war is near its close. And Grant is in a situation to judge. You must grant that.

☞ Let the rebel women, if they have an irrepressible spite against the Yankee officers, marry them.

☞ It has been so long since the Union forces were whipped that they have forgotten how to be.

☞ When the plan of a military campaign is kept on hand too long, it is apt to spoil.

☞ If the rebels get much weaker than they are, they will never be able to recruit.

☞ General Sherman isn't a very tall man but his stride is tremendous.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. } m6 d&wly

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MADE FROM MEASUREMENT.
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OBED A. BRIDGLAND, } [JAMES S. BOLLER
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AND
General Commission Merchants,
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CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, AND SMOKING ARTICLES,
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REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD, WE WILL at all times be prepared to exhibit to our friends and patrons a large and well-assorted stock. Our goods have been selected with great care, and our endeavor shall always be to satisfy both city and country trade in prices as well as in quality.
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SOUTHWESTERN AGENT FOR
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J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.,
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DIRECTORS:
J. M. DUNCAN, V. P. ARMSTRONG,
J. F. SPEED, WM. HUGHES,
LOUIS REHM.
THIS BANK WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, IN the People's Bank building, Hamilton block, Sixth street near Main, for the purpose of transacting a general Banking, Exchange and Collecting business.
Particular and prompt attention will be given to collections. J. M. DUNCAN, President.
J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier. m1 d3mis.
March 1, 1865.
[Anzeiger copy.]

Planters' National Bank of Louisville,
FEBRUARY 28, 1865.
A CALL OF TEN PER CENT. (10) ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of this Bank is ordered, payable at their Banking House on the 15th of March.
m1 d10s J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
THE PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK HAVING been appointed an agent to receive subscriptions to this the only Loan now offered by the Government, is prepared to receive subscriptions from parties wishing to invest, and recommend it to *all persons* desiring a permanent and safe investment. The Notes are payable on the 15th of August, 1867, and bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum, convertible at maturity—at the option of the holder—into the popular 5-20 6 per cent Gold Bonds, and are exempt from State and Municipal taxation.
March 1, 1865. J. M. DUNCAN, President.
m1 d&tis.
[Democrat and Anzeiger copy.]

1865. SPRING. 1865.
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MRS. A. E. PORTER
IS NOW OPENING THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS ever brought to this market, consisting of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS. Also, a large stock of LADIES' CAPS, NETS, HEAD-DRESSES, and VEILS; a large assortment of MOURNING VEILS and COLLARS, to which she invites her customers and the public to call and examine.
Prompt attention paid to all orders, at
No. 331 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.
mar10 d3mis

Masonic Notice.
A CALLED MEETING OF EXCELSIOR LODGE will be held THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of conferring the Master's degree.
By order of W. M.
JOHN B. DAVIES, Sec'y.
m11 d1*

Masonic Notice.
LOUISVILLE R. A. CHAPTER (No. 6) will convene THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, 11th inst., at 7 o'clock.
By order H. P.
m11 tu&s1* S. HILLMAN, Sec'y.

SUBSTITUTE.
ANY PERSON WISHING TO PROCURE A SUBstitute for the United States army can do so by paying one thousand dollars in Gold. Address HENRY J. BAYER, Kingsville, Essex co., Canada West.
m11 d2*

To Hire,
AN ACTIVE COLORED BOY, ACCUSTOMED TO house-work, and could take care of a horse, 15 years old. Inquire at the office of Buck & Shirvel, Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth.

DR. SILAS HANSBROUGH,
OFFICE on Tenth, between Walnut and Madison, east side, confidently hopes that thirty years devoted exclusively to the practice of medicine, with prompt and strict attention, which is here promised, will merit the patronage which he respectfully solicits. m11 d2*

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A LARGE ROOM WITH BOARD, CAN BE HAD by applying one door south of Dr. Brady's, on Second street, between Green and Walnut. m11 d1*

Notice.
W. W. FRAZER, HAVING PURCHASED THE interest of M. A. Downing, is now a member of our firm.
HUTCHINGS, DUNCAN & CO.
Louisville March 10, 1865—m11 d1*

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FOUND, AT THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHville Depot, on the night of the 9th, a LADY'S SMALL GOLD WATCH, which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying expenses.
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In store and for sale by GEO. W. WICKS.
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80 boxes Watson's Virginia Tobacco;
12 do Langhorne's do do;
18 do A. Bryant's do do;
15 do Crittenden do do;
65 do Rob Roy Missouri do;
100 do Kate Wicks do do;
80 do Four Aces do do;
60 do Linwood do do;
40 do Thompson do do;
In store and for sale by GEO. W. WICKS,
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JNO. H. KESLER'S CRACKERS—
200 bbls Kesler's superior Butter Crackers;
75 bbls do Soda do;
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CIGARS—CIGARS—
30,000 Partega Regalia Cigars;
20,000 Napoleon 3d co do;
20,000 Lipman do do;
25,000 Figaro pressed do;
20,000 Cabinet pressed and loose Cigars.
50,000 Elegantes Cigars;
30,000 La Perfeccion do;
60,000 Henry Clay do, assorted qualities;
150,000 Ohio Seed do, various brands;
In store and for sale by GEO. W. WICKS.
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CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS
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WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
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ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.
The Wells of the Company are now producing Oil.
Payment for stock may be made in drafts, registered notes, or Government bonds, and securities, which bonds and securities will be taken at their market value.
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POSSESSING EVERY FACILITY FOR DOING A large wholesale trade, we have determined to enlarge our business to an unlimited extent, giving our customers an opportunity to select from a stock of goods surpassed by but few houses even in New York. Therefore we have no hesitancy in calling the attention of the trade to our assortment of
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which is ever selected without regard to cost or trouble. A full line of
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In first-class styles are always considered a speciality.
Having a buyer in New York, whose taste in selecting FINE goods is equalled by few, and surpassed by none, affords us an opportunity of offering to the trade a class of goods which is unexceptionable.
Merchants buying in the city will do well to call.
Thanking our customers for their past liberal patronage, we are, respectfully,
L. & G. BRONNER & CO.
P. S.—Orders promptly attended to. m10 d1m

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES
Portable and Hand Power.
25 HAY AND COTTON PRESSES, OF INGERSOLL'S PATENT, on hand, of our own manufacture.
These presses can be made to bale hay, shucks straw, moss, hair, cotton, rags, &c., &c., and will give perfect satisfaction.
MUNN & CO.,
Corner of Eighth and Green streets,
m10 d2* Louisville, Ky.

Boarding and Lodging
FOR A GENTLEMAN AND LADY. ADDRESS W., Journal office. m10 d3*

Lost,
ON FRIDAY LAST, FROM THE CARS, BETWEEN Elizabethtown and Bowling Green, Ky., a VALISE containing the books and papers of Co. A, 12th Ky. Cavalry, also a suit of clothes. Any one finding it will be rewarded by sending it to R. W. Ineas, Bowling Green, Ky. JOHN H. STONE.
m9 d12* Lieut Co. A, 12th Ky. Cav.

Boarding.
A GENTLEMAN, WITH WIFE AND ONE OR TWO children, may learn where to obtain board in a private family, with large lower front room, furnished or unfurnished, by addressing B. C., Journal office.
m10 d3

FINE HAVANA CIGARS
C. G. TACHAU & BRO'S.
[illegible] No. 505 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Is Health Worth Having?

If it is, protect it. It is a jewel as easily lost as virtue and in some cases as difficult to recover. Nature, in our climate, and especially at this season, requires to be occasionally reinforced. But everything depends upon the tonic used for this purpose. The medicinal tinctures, *all of which are based on common alcohol*, are dangerous. Quinine, as everybody finds out who takes much of it, is a slow poison. One safe protective from all unhealthy atmospheric influences exists, *and one only*. This powerful preventive is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS—a compound of the purest stimulant ever manufactured, with the most effective tonics, alteratives, regulators, and depurators that chemistry has yet extracted from the botanical kingdom. Convalescents, languid and feeble from recent sickness, will find the Bitters an incomparable restorative, not disagreeable to the taste, and eminently invigorating. No other stimulant produces the same effect as this Stomachic. It does not excite or flutter the nerves, or occasion any undue arterial action, but at once soothes and strengthens the nervous system and the animal spirits. m7 d12&w2

A Physiological View of Marriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden Lane, Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail as before. mar1 dly

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS from abroad and in the country of *Permanent Cures by its use* in all kinds of PILES, LEPROSY, SCIROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and Diseases of the Skin. Entirely vegetable. Internal and external use. In case of failure, the Proprietor requests all to return the empty bottles, and take back their money.
For sale in Louisville by G. H. CARY, and in Lexington by F. & F. PITCH. m8 We&Sa1yis

Lost Manhood Restored,
Speedily and effectually, by the use of "Dr. LA PORTE'S LIFE ELIXIR." *Cure guaranteed.* Price $2. Sent postpaid by S. C. UPHAM, 38 South Eighth st., Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.
f25 d&wTh&Sa3m

SCOTT, DAVISON, & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
SCOTT, KEEN, & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN
Men's and Boys'
FINE CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS,
CORNER SIXTH AND MAIN STS.,
Louisville, Ky.
f17 d3m

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. d39 d3m

R. C. Hill's Celebrated GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.
332½ THIRD STREET. 407 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
The largest, heaviest, and best Pen for the money in the market.
My pens are 14 and 18 carat fine, and guaranteed perfect in every respect. For further particulars send for circular price list. Pens repaired every day. Watch and Pen price list FREE.
GOLD PENS REPOINTED FOR 50 CTS. and stamp
WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.
The best at 332½ Third street.
WATCHES
Repaired in the best style, on short notice, by experienced workmen, and warranted. Terms reasonable.
Address R. C. HILL,
Gold Pen Manufacturer & Dealer in American Watches, a7 dtf

J. HINZEN. H. ROZEN.
HINZEN & ROZEN.

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
ALSO AGENTS FOR
Mason & Hamline's Cabinet Organs,
THE BEST MADE IN THE MARKET,
Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh,
jan27 d6m LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!
BATCHELOR'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE IS THE best in the world. The only *Harmless, True, and Reliable Hair Dye* known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown* without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY 81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y.
Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. a6 dly

DRAFT FUND.
Subscriptions to the Draft Fund.
WE ARE APPOINTED BY THE JEFFERSON County Court in conjunction with the Precinct Committee, to receive subscriptions from residents of the County outside of the city. No person can have the benefit of the County draft fund without paying (*$20*) twenty dollars.
Payments can be made at the Anzeiger office, Jefferson street, near Third, J. G. Wilson's office, Jefferson street, near Centre, or at the County Court Clerk's office. ANDREW MONROE,
G. P. DOERN,
m4 dtf J. G. WILSON.

NANSON, OBER & CO., } {OBER, ATWATER, & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo. } { New Orleans.
OBER, NANSON, & CO.,
Tobacco and Cotton Factors
AND
General Commission Merchants,
NO. 58 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,
REFER TO
Capt. Joshua B. Bowles, Pres't of Bank of Louisville.
Chas. Tilden, Cashier, do do.
D. S. Beardsley, Pres't of Commercial Bank of Kentucky.
J. G. Barrett, Cashier of the Citizens' Bank.
Wm. B. Hamilton, Pres't of the People's Bank.
Hunt, Quincy, & Co., Bankers, do.
Tucker & Co., do.
H. D. Newcomb & Bro.
McFerran & Menefee.
John B. Sm ith.
ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPMENTS TO THE above address by J. G. JACK,
Commission Merchant,
North side Main st., between Third and Fourth,
m10 d1mis Louisville, Ky.

83 & 85 PEARL ST., CINCINNATI.
DEVOU & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MILLINERY GOODS
AND
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS
In the following new shapes:
MILITAIRE, VICTORIA, FAUST, STANDARD,
And other new styles;
Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments,
And all new styles of Millinery Goods;
Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Corsets, Pads and Clasps, Cloaks and Shawls,
And Manufacturers of
Cloaks & Mantillas.
GOLD.—The value of Gold will regulate the prices of our Goods. Your orders solicited. Any goods sent you on order, if not satisfactory, may be returned.
m10 d3

Books Just Received.
FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD YEARS OF THE War, by Pollard, per volume.....$2 50
Official Reports..... 3 00
Life of Stonewall Jackson..... 1 50
Morgan and His Men..... 2 00
Women of the South, in plain cloth..... 3 00
" " " morocco cloth, gilt top..... 4 00
Annals of the Army of the Cumberland..... 3 50
Any of the above books sent free, by mail, on receipt of price named. A liberal discount to dealers. Address
A. H. REDFORD.
m8 d6* Louisville, Ky.

THRESHERS.
3 SIX-HORSE CLEANERS;
2 Four-horse common Threshers;
5 Two-horse common Threshers;
All of our own manufacture, on hand and for sale by
m10 d3* MUNN & CO.

GRAPE-VINES.
A LARGE NUMBER OF LARGE LAYERS OF Delaware, Diana, Concord, &c., on hand yet.
GRAPE GRAFTING done to order by
JOHN & PETER SACKSTEDER,
Green st., between Clay and Shelby,
m10 d12 Louisville, Ky.

NOTICES.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
LOUISVILLE, KY., March 9, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL BE received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of 11th inst. for one million (1,000,000) POPLAR SHINGLES, best quality, to be delivered at the Government lumber-yard within ten (10) days from this date.
No bids will be received for less than one hundred thousand (100,000), and parties making bids must distinctly state the quantity they propose to furnish and the price.
The right is reserved to reject any bids or all if deemed unreasonable.
Bids will be opened and awards made on the 11th inst. By order Brig. Gen. ROBT. ALLEN, Chf. Q. M.
A. M. TUCKER,
m7 d5 Capt and A. Q. M.

NOTICE.
LOUISVILLE & SALT RIVER ROAD COMPANY. The annual meeting of the stockholders, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held on
SATURDAY FORENOON, APRIL 8, 1865,
in Louisville, at the office of the Kentucky & Louisville Mutual Insurance Company, on Fifth street.
m8 d1m* D. McNAUGHTAN, Secretary.

Teachers
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A LADY COMPEtent to give music lessons on the piano. Also, one qualified to teach Oil Painting.
W. S. GILTNER,
m8 d3* Eminence College, Ky.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE FIRM OF H. FERGUSON & SON IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, H. Ferguson withdrawing. All debts due by and all debts due to the concern will be settled by David Ferguson, who will continue the business as heretofore at the same of H. FERGUSON & SON.
DAVID FERGUSON.
Louisville, March 4, 1865—d10

APRIL ELECTION, 1865.

For Mayor.
WE are authorized to announce K. P. THIXTON, the old Tax Collector, as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing spring election. m11 dte
WE are authorized to announce JOHN M. DELPHI as a candidate for Mayor of Louisville at the ensuing April election. m9 dte
WM. KAYE is a candidate for re-election as Mayor at the April election. f9 dte*
WE are authorized to announce Mr. THOS. SHANKS as a candidate for Mayor at the April election. f27 dte*
W. R. HYDES, the late City Marshal, is a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. f3 dte*
MR. JOSEPH CLEMENT (Magistrate) is a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. It is voted for and is a supporter of the administration of President Lincoln. f30 dte
WE are authorized to announce PHILIP TOMPERT, Sr., as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the April election. m3 dte*

For Councilman.
S. W. PUGH, having consented to become a candidate for Common Councilman in the Fifth Ward at the ensuing April election, will be supported by
m11 dte* MANY VOTERS.

For City Assessor.
DICK WATTS is a candidate for the office of City Assessor at the ensuing April election. f11 dte*
MR. A. W. R. HARRIS is a candidate for re-election as Assessor at the April election. f20 dte

For City Attorney.
A. M. STOUT, formerly of the 17th Ky., is a candidate for City Attorney at the April election. f13 dte

For Tax Receiver.
A. RAMMERS (late City Tax Collector Eastern District) is a candidate for Tax Receiver at the ensuing April election. m10 e&m5*

For Street Inspector E. D.
WM. MODENBACH is a candidate for re-election as Street Inspector of the Eastern District. m6 e&m5*

For Street Inspector.
WM. BAILEY (the late Ex-Street Inspector) will be a candidate for that office at the ensuing April election. m1 dte* HIS MANY FRIENDS.
GEORGE W. GRIFFY is a candidate for re-election as Street Inspector in the Western District. m9 dte*

For City Treasurer.
HENRY WOLFORD is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Treasurer at the ensuing April election. m7 dte

U.S. 7-30 LOAN

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT GOLD-BEARING BONDS

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent, including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.
The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $30 note.			
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is
THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET
now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the
Great Popular Loan of the People.
Less than $300,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.
In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.
JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the
First National Bank of Louisville.
f16 dis1m&tw1

A. B. SEMPLE & SONS,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols,
etc., etc.,
602 MAIN STREET, CORNER OF SIXTH,
Call the attention of Country and City Buyers and Sutlers to their large stock of
Pocket & Table Cutlery; Razors, Shears, Scissors; Planters' Hoes, Axes; Trace Chains, Hames; Shovels, Spades, Forks; Cotton and Wool Cards;
Which, together with a great variety of SHELF GOODS, they offer at low prices.
m6 d1mis

DAVID HART. BENJ. HART.
HART & CO.,
Manufacturers of Clothing,
Nos. 70 and 72 Leonard street,
NEW YORK,
WOULD INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND FORmer customers that they have taken the large and spacious Warehouse Nos. 70 and 72 Leonard street, and are prepared to offer inducements both in price and style, and, from their long experience in the Western and Southwestern trade, hope to deserve the patronage of those buying CLOTHING for that market. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing. HART & CO.
P. S.—Particular attention paid to filling of orders.
j31 d3m&s

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.
FITS—A Sure Cure for these distressing complaints —is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal preparations, published by Dr. O. PIELPS BROWN. The prescription
FITS—was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to
FITS—make it known, as it has cured everybody who
FITS—has used it, never having failed in a single case.
FITS—It is equally sure in cases of Dyspepsia, and the ingredients may be obtained from
FITS—any Druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of five cents to prepay postage, &c. Address Dr.
FITS—O. PIELPS BROWN, No. 12, Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. m9 d6

Corn Exchange Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.
Capital, paid in..... $400,000
Surplus January 1, 1864..... 200,645
THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR damage by fire and the perils of inland navigation on liberal terms, and will pay losses with a promptness unexcelled. P. B. ATWOOD,
j14 d3mis Agent in Louisville.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS
For March.
NEW YORK STORE,
317 Fourth st.
JUST RECEIVED—
PLAIN, FIGURED, AND REPT BLACK SILKS;
EVENING MOIRE ANTIQUE AND GLACEE SILKS;
BEAUTIFUL CHINEE AND CHECK SILKS;
DRESS GOODS
In POPLINS, LUSTRES, MOHAIRS, MOZAMBIQUES, JACONETS, LINEN LAWN, ORGANDIES, PERCALES, DeLAINES, GINGHAMS, &c,
DOMESTIC GOODS
In BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS of all widths and prices, TABLE DAMASKS and CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LINENS, CRASHES, TOWELLINGS, DOILIES, SHEETINGS, FLANNELS, BED SPREADS, COTTON PLAIDS, KERSEYS, DENIMS, &c.
Best American Prints from 25 to 30 cts.
Best Bleached Muslins at 25 cts and upwards.
Our stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTLES, HOOPS, and BALMORAL SKIRTS, together with everything advertised, will be sold at about NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES.
S. BARKER & CO.,
NO. 317 FOURTH ST.
m8 ThSaSuMoTu&Wels&tu

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,
Iron Merchants,
No. 236 Main and Third streets,
HAVE IN STORE—
500 tons Stone-coal and Tyrone Iron;
500 tons Charcoal & Sligo Iron;
3,000 kegs Nails, from 2d to 60d;
1,000 kegs wrought & cut Spikes;
1,000 kegs Horse & Mule Shoes;
200 kegs Horse and Mule Nails;
Springs and Axles;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Plough-makers' Materials;
Manilla Rope and Oakum;
Lead, Block Tin, and Spelter;
Pittsburg Coal in hhds;
All of which we are selling at very low prices.
☞ GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS taken for goods in our line.
We buy OLD METALS, such as Iron, Copper, and Brass. j2 eod4m

H. W. WILKES, JR.,
506 Main st., north side, near Fourth.
Machine Belting, Bolting Cloth, Cotton Warps, Machine Cards, Hose and Packing,
**Mill, Factory, Railroad, and Oil Well Supplies of all kinds

$300 BOUNTY!

OFFERED BY

CITY OF LOUISVILLE,

IN ADDITION TO THE

UNITED STATES BOUNTY.

The City of Louisville will pay a Bounty of $300 to each volunteer who may hereafter be enlisted in the United States military service, when a certificate is presented showing that a credit has been given to the City of Louisville for the person enlisted or mustered in as above.

February 16. WM. KAYE, Mayor.

☞ Our subscribers, or many of them, are in our debt for subscription up to the 1st of January, 1865. We trust they will come up and settle their accounts without further notice.

☞ We beg leave to say to all those who may wish to publish in our columns recommendations of men for office, that their publications must be paid for. Any other rule would be very unjust to ourselves.

☞ On the first of January we adopted a new system of disposing of the Journal to city subscribers. We contracted to sell the papers to two responsible and efficient men, securing to them the exclusive right to all demands within the limits of the corporation of Louisville. Several important reasons influenced us in adopting this system—

First. To enable every one to take the Journal for a short or a long time.

Second. To insure a more perfect delivery to subscribers.

Third. To secure a more general circulation, and a more prompt collection. The carriers are required to pay us at the end of every month for the full number of papers ordered by them. In order that the carriers may meet their bills it is necessary for them to square accounts with their patrons at least once every month. By this prompt way of doing business the subscriber always knows just how he stands. No long accounts are made and no differences occur when the bill is presented for settlement. We do not see how any reasonable objections can be urged against this plan. It is easier to meet and pay small bills often than it is to settle a large account of long standing. Our subscribers attend the market daily to purchase meat, vegetables, &c., and, we doubt not, the idea of creating a bill at the market-stall, has never been entertained by them. They prefer to make cash payments for the articles purchased, simply because it is an every-day and a retail business. Open accounts, when a small business is transacted, pave the way for disputes over settlements. We desire to simplify the business of our office, and wish to avoid all disputes likely to arise from a general credit system to each of our thousands of subscribers. The plan of farming out our paper, we are convinced, is a good one. The carrier is interested in the enterprise; therefore a more prompt delivery of the Journal is insured. This alone should outweigh all objections urged against the arrangement. The system that we have adopted has been found by long experience in the Eastern cities to be most satisfactory to subscribers as well as publishers, and not one of the gentlemen who object to its enforcement in this city would hesitate to comply with it were he to remove East.

Odd Fellows' Banquet.—Mr. W. S. Dowden, Grand Master of the Odd-Fellow Lodge of Kentucky, last night was honored by a magnificent banquet, given by his brethren of Louisville at the St. Charles restaurant. Charley Rufer bountifully supplied his guests with all the delicacies of the season, and everybody partook bountifully of the repast. Just before sitting down to the table Mr. Walton, on behalf of the Louisville Lodge, presented Mr. Dowden with an elegant gold-headed cane. The speeches were brief, eloquent, and to the point. The supper was all that mortal could desire. With the popping clean pegne bottles, toasts were offered, and happily responded to. The speeches were not lengthy, for all, owing to the magnificence of the repast, were decidedly too full for utterance. The happy crowd gathered around the festal board, and, with an appropriate toast, adjourned at one o'clock this morning. We did not stay to see whether hacks were called into requisition to convey the members home or not. We presume that some of them greeted their wives in a manner somewhat odd about two o'clock in the morning.

The Draft Meeting at the Court-house.—The attendance at the Court house was rather slim. The following resolution was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That a committee of two from each Ward be appointed by the chairman to wait upon the Provost Marshal and request him to suspend the draft in this city until the ward committees can be summoned to meet, and if possible to avoid the draft altogether. That the committee wait upon the Provost Marshal with the resolutions adopted, and report what action may be necessary to be taken.

A resolution was adopted, recommending the committees to report from day to day to the Mayor.

COMMITTEES

First Ward—Fred Vissman, Louis Robinson.
Second Ward—Robert Knox, A. Robinson.
Third Ward—Peter Lamppert, Geo. W. Smith.
Fourth Ward—Chas. Bassett, P. Bowman.
Fifth Ward—Chas. Kuss, ——— Kuss.
Seventh Ward—S. B. McCord, Capt. T. Harris.
Eighth Ward—Jno. Cummins, W. R. Hess.
Ninth Ward—R. D. Stevens, J. M. Dixon.
Tenth Ward—R. B. Caperton, J. W. Bell.
Eleventh Ward—J. L. Vimont, W. W. Twyman.
Twelfth Ward—Louis Gass, Harvey Newland.

Artemus Ward.—"Yours truly, A. Ward," on Monday night will discourse to a Louisville audience on Mormonism and various sights witnessed by him during his visit to Salt Lake City. He has been speaking his piece to the denizens of the Eastern cities, and his Mormon entertainment is highly spoken of. His lecture is said to be particularly happy, abounding, as it does, in humor and trite sayings. Artemus will prove a great attraction at the Masonic Temple next week.

Rebel Deserters.—Last Thursday night the train from Nashville brought up twenty-four deserters from the rebel army, among whom was one Lieutenant. Four citizen prisoners also came up. They were all furnished with quarters at the Military Prison, and yesterday, after taking the amnesty oath, and giving parole to remain north of the Ohio river during the war, were turned loose, and sent on their way rejoicing.

Provost Marshal's Office.—Very little business was transacted at this office yesterday. Two sickly-looking fellows named Thomas and George Guess, gave themselves up as rebel deserters from Lyon's command. They enlisted in Crittenden county. They took the oath and promised to stay on the other side of the Ohio. W. R. McGill and A. L. Catlett, of the 10th Kentucky (rebel) cavalry, took the amnesty oath.

Prisoners of War Transferred.—Two hundred and thirty-five prisoners of war, embracing one surgeon, thirty-five commissioned officers, and one hundred and ninety-nine enlisted men, were yesterday evening forwarded from the Military Prison in this city to Camp Chase. Most of these prisoners were wounded in the battles below Nashville.

The Flood in the Ohio.—The river is falling, and the cold weather now prevailing will cause it to recede very rapidly. The abatement of the flood will be good news to all persons residing near the river, as nearly the entire country contiguous to the river, between this point and the mouth of the Ohio, is inundated.

☞ The committee appointed to call on our citizens for subscriptions to a fund for the relief of soldiers' families in destitute circumstances is meeting with flattering success. Two thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and the Government will commence issuing rations to the needy on Monday next.

Deserter.—John Simmons, company K, 16th Illinois cavalry, was arrested in the city yesterday for being absent from his command without furlough.

☞ There will be a special meeting of the General Council on Monday evening, March 20th, for the election of policemen.

Transferred.—Yesterday one hundred and thirty-three men were transferred to Nashville, and fifteen to Cairo, Illinois.

☞ A new regiment, the 46th Wisconsin, numbering eight hundred and fifty men, arrived here yesterday.

☞ General Palmer publishes an important order this morning in reference to State organizations.

☞ Only seventy-five convalescents were received at the barracks yesterday.

☞ The following is a statement of the condition of the bounty fund and progress of enlistment up to last night, March 10:

The number of persons subject to the draft who have paid in $25 each is 1,768, making the sum of	$44,200
Seven persons not subject to the draft have paid $50 each	$350
Eight not subject to the draft have paid $25 each	200
Total sum received by subscription	$44,750

The number of men who have thus far been credited to our quota is five hundred and twenty-four. Seventy-five of this number have not yet been paid. Only two, thus far, have played bounty-jumper, but this a loss to the Government, not to the city.

Wood's Theatre.—Mr. Sidney Smith, an excellent comedian, presents his claims for a benefit to-night. Two pieces will be performed, Miriam's Crime and Ireland As It Was. The bill is an attractive one, and, aside from all other claims, it should draw a crowded house. We trust that the friends of Mr. Smith will make his benefit a substantial one. The charming actress Miss Maggie Mitchell positively makes her last appearance in this city this afternoon, appearing at the matinee in her unrivalled character of Fanchon, the Cricket.

Louisville Theatre.—Miss Hudson was greeted with a large and fashionable house last night. To-night, the drama of Rookwood will be performed, with Miss Hudson as Dick Turpin, the bold knight of the road. Her horse Sensation will be introduced as Bonny Boss. At the matinee this afternoon, Mazeppa will be repeated for the last time in the city.

Contract Awarded for Beef Cattle at Baltimore.—We copy the following from the Chicago Tribune, of the 7th of March:

We learn by telegraph from Baltimore that a contract was let in that city to-day for 15,000 head of beef cattle, at $11 20 per 100 lbs., live weight, for an average of 1,150 lbs., and $12 85 for an average of 1,200 lbs. The contract was taken by Messrs Morris, Walzell, & Rinneman, Ruble, Hyman, & Co., and Baukert & Fawsett, of this city, 5,000 head each. There have been already some 3,000 head bought here during the past week by these parties to fill this contract. The cattle are to be delivered free at Baltimore, and subject to inspection.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞ Boys' fine caps, in light and dark colors, fine fur, cloth, and silk hats, and all other desirable goods for boys, at Green & Green's, corner Main and Fourth.

Petroleum.—Rev. John P. Campbell has an advertisement in this morning's paper that all who feel any interest in this most exciting article would do well to read.

☞ Now that it is known that McGill & Mullin really sell at cost, people flock to them from all directions. We noticed among their customers yesterday a delegation from our neighboring city, Jeffersonville. The high waters considered, there must have been great inducements offered.

Good News.—Mrs. A. E. Porter has just arrived from New York with the largest and most select assortment of spring millinery goods ever offered to the retail trade, which she invites her customers and the public to call and examine at No. 301 Market street, between Third and Fourth, south side. m10 d3m

CAUTION.

I, the undersigned, am the owner of Letters Patent of the United States, originally granted as early as 1854, which secure to me the exclusive right of making, selling, and using:

First—*Collars, Cuffs, &c., made entirely of paper in imitation of starched linen.*

Second—*Collars, Cuffs, &c., in which paper combined with linen is used.*

All persons who make, sell, or wear the above-mentioned articles without a right obtained from me infringe either one or both of these patents, and render themselves liable to me for damages.

The only parties to whom I have granted license to manufacture the above articles are the Lockwood Manufacturing Company of 255, 257, and 259 South Third street, Philadelphia, and their goods are duly and distinctly stamped with the dates of the patent.

WILLIAM E. LOCKWOOD,
Sole Assignee.

☞ Have you ever seen oil upon the surface of springs and streams giving the water a greasy appearance? Refer to the advertisement elsewhere, headed Petroleum or Coal Oil.

☞ For fine furnishing goods, at low rates, see James & Hill's advertisement of their new house. m8 26

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.

Milliners and merchants are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Bonnets, Ladies' and Children's Hats, Ribbons, and Millinery goods generally; also Buttons, Trimmings, Head Nets, and Fancy Goods for the Spring trade. We take every advantage the market affords to enable us to sell at the lowest cash prices, and know we can offer such inducements as to make it unnecessary for any one wanting these goods to pass this market.

CANNON & BYERS,
222 Main street.
m6 dtf

NOTICE.

Second hand furniture, mattresses, carpets, and all kinds of merchandise wanted at the auction-rooms No. 527, Market street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth. Auction sale on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. f28 d1m

Wholesale Millinery Goods and Mantillas.—Otis & Co. are receiving a large quanity of mantillas and fixtures for their cloak establishment. Their mantua maker, cutter, and a number of Marbilla finishers, arrived last week. They expect to commence manufacturing during the week, and are now ready to receive orders for any fashionable spring garment, and in any quantity, at new York prices. Their stock of millinery and fancy goods is well worth the inspection of the trade, and they invite all such to call this week and see them. m5 &6 dtf

Cosmopolitan Gift Book Room,
210 FOURTH STREET,
Opposite National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

The *largest* and most *liberally conducted Establishment* of the kind in the *United States*. We keep constantly on hand all the *Standard and Miscellaneous Books Published*, which we sell at the *lowest Publishers' prices*, and a *Gift with each Book* (at the time of sale), worth from *Fifty Cents to One Hundred Dollars*. Catalogues mailed to any address upon the receipt of five cents.

Address P. O. Box 76.
fl d3m M. MURPHY, Agent.

☞ Never wear a cough, or irritation on the lungs, when you can buy AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, the world's great remedy that cures it. m7 eod3

W. SCOTT GLORE,
Wholesale and retail dealer in books and stationery, gold pens, pocket cutlery, cheap publications, all the magazines and weeklies, photograph albums, and photographs in every variety, at New York prices. Also, New York, St. Louis, and Cincinnati daily papers. Corner Third and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. Sales for cash only. f21 eod1m

"She never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek."

No young lady need lose so dreadful a fate if her hair is arranged in the latest style, and dressed with that peerless add to beauty, Batchelor's Ambrosia. This incomparable preparation imparts an elegance and lustre to the hair which nothing else can effect. It renders it beautiful, luxuriant, and glossy; makes it curl, retains it in any desired position, and frees the scalp entirely from dandruff. It exhales the richest and most luscious perfume of flowers, and will not soil the most delicate fabric. m2 eod6

DIED,

In Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, on the 2d of January, Mr. Martin Rottinger, aged 87 years and 4 months. He was the oldest person in the county.

On Friday, the 10th inst., Francis Newsom, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his brother, H. D. Newcomb, on Sunday, the 12th inst. at 3 P. M. n8

T. H. GILLISS, C. H. HARNEY, C. S. BODLEY, J. L. SEARLES.

GILLISS, HARNEY, & CO.,

Bankers,

No. 35 Broad st, New York.

We make collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, buy and sell Sterling, Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities, and Gold. We solicit Deposits from Banks; Bankers, and Merchants, and will allow interest thereon, subject to withdrawal without notice. Orders promptly executed. m8 d12

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
CAPITAL $1,000,000, PAID IN,
Fiscal Agent of the United States,
and
Special Agent for Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent,
Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Free of Charge, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankers on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New York accounts.

J. T. HILL, Cashier. J. U. ORVIS, President.
m4 d&w 3mis

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE of S. G. HENRY & CO.

☞ We would call your special attention to our Spring Sales this season, commencing TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 14 and 15, and continuing every Tuesday and Wednesday during the season.

ON TUESDAY, March 14, we will sell a large and desirable line of

SPRING CLOTHING.

Consisting in part of
250 Super and Medium Cloth Coats.
500 Super and Medium Cass. Coats.
1,000 Fr. Doeskin, Cassimere, and Sat. Pants.
1,000 " " " Vests.
50 Doz. Linen Dusters, (Assorted Qualities).
100 Doz. Col. Silk's and Drawers.
200 Lots Fnam. Velvet and Tapestry Bags.

ON WEDNESDAY, March 15, we will sell 1,000 Lots of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND BALMORALS,
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

The Goods will be put up in Liberal Lots, with Assorted Sizes.

Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock.
Terms cash. S. G. HENRY & CO.,
m11 d5 Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, March 14, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the private residence No. 716 east side of Floyd street, between Chestnut and Gray, the entire Household and Kitchen Furniture therein contained, consisting in part of rosewood Parlor Suit Sociables and Chairs, Easy Chairs, marble-top Tables, Toilet Bureaus, enclosed Wash-Stands, Wardrobes, Sideboard, Extension Table, Bedsteads, Chairs, Brussels, 3-ply, and Stair Carpets, Feather Beds, Spring Mattresses, Engravings, China and Glassware, Cook Stove and Kitchen Utensils, with a variety of other housekeeping articles, all of which are in good order and desirable.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
m11 d3 Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

LAST AND CLOSING SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING, GENT'S UNDERWEAR, TRUNKS AND VALISES, MEN'S BROGANS, AND LINEN GOODS AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, March 13, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the balance of the stock saved from the late fire at the store of Messrs. Lickleu, Loewenthal, & Co., consisting of a large lot of the above articles, damaged by water.

Terms cash. S. G. HENRY & CO.,
m11 d3 Auctioneers.

CAUTION

FROM

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great numbers, calculated, by their utter worthlessness, to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches—

The FIRST has the name
"AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name
"APPLETON, TRACY, & CO., Waltham, Mass" engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name
"P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name
"WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass" engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above-described Watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us accurately to describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co. of Boston, Mass.," no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.," others the "P. S. Bartley," instead of our P. S. Bartlett, besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Co.

We also caution the public, and particularly Soldiers, against buying certain articles *called* Watches so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches"—"Officers' Watches"—"Magic Time-Observers"—"Arcana Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from 7 to 16 dollars. A good Watch in these times cannot be afforded for any such money.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
m8 W&Sa2w 182 Broadway, N. Y.

CARTER, KIRTLAND, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

CLOTHING,

No. 310 Broadway,

New York,

Offer to first-class buyers a large and very complete stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing

OF ALL GRADES,

EMBRACING FINE, MEDIUM, AND LOW PRICED GOODS.

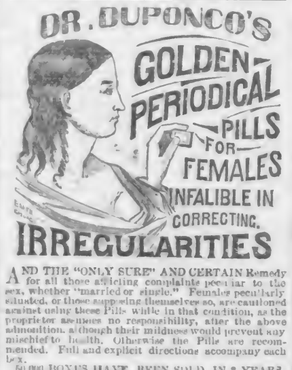
Having made extensive purchases at the low prices now prevailing, we are in a position to supply our customers upon the most favorable and advantageous terms.

Jobbers, Merchant Tailors, and Dealers generally will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

Particular attention paid to the execution of orders.

SAM'L CARTER. WM. H. KIRTLAND.
JOHN ROSE. CHAS B. PEET.
JOHN B. WERTS, Special.
m2 d&w4

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS FOR FEMALES



INFALLIBLE IN CORRECTING

IRREGULARITIES

AND THE "ONLY SURE" AND CERTAIN Remedy for all those afflicting complaints peculiar to the sex, whether "married or single." Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility, after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health. Otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box.

50,000 BOXES HAVE BEEN SOLD IN 2 YEARS, and ladies say nothing like the above pills have been known to quiet the nerves, restore lustre to its proper channel, and bring back the rosy color of health to the cheek of the most delicate.

PRICE $1 PER BOX—SIX BOXES FOR $5.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

And at Wholesale by the following houses in the city of Louisville, Ky.: R. A. ROBINSON & CO., No. 515 Main street; J. S. MORRIS & SONS, No. 42 Main street; and WM. MORRIS & CO., No. 525 Main street, and OWEN & SITTON, northwest corner of Market and Floyd.

Ladies by sending $1 by mail can have the Pills sent confidentially, free of package, to any part of the country.

G. S. LACEY, General Travelling Agent for the Western States, 126 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—None genuine unless the box is signed S. D. Howe. febl1 d2aw3m—Sat&Tues

L. L. HYATT. THEO. M. SMITH. T. J. HYATT.

HYATT, SMITH, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, HARTFORD CITY, AND CANNEL COAL,

216 Main street, between Second and Third, north side.
apr3 d1y1s LOUISVILLE, KY.

MADAME O'DAIR

Would respectfully announce to the public that she has removed on Market street, between Jackson and Hancock streets, third door from Hancock, where she may be consulted by all who may desire to know anything of Future Events. She will give the name, age, and character of any person. She will also delineate characters from likenesses. f22 d1m1s

SAW-MILLS, &c.

5 CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS;
5 Gumming Machines (Wolfe's patent);
5 Shingle Machines.

All of our own make, and warranted to give satisfaction. For sale by

MUNN & CO.,
Corner of Eighth and Green streets,
m10 d6 Louisville, Ky.

Safe Investment in Oil Stocks.

FOR SALE—

1,000 SHARES TRIUMPH OIL CO. STOCK, located on Oil Creek—now paying a dividend.

500 SHARES BRECKINRIDGE PETROLEUM CO. Stock, free from assessment.

For prospectus and terms apply to

JNO. L. STEWART & CO.,
m7 66 632 Main st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

CAREY & CALVERT.....Proprietors and Managers.
T. J. CAREY.....Treasurer.
D. A. RAMEDAS.....Stage Manager.

Reduction of Prices.—Private Boxes $8 and $5; Dress Circle and Parquette $75 cts; Reserved Seats in Dress Circle $1, Orchestra Seats $1; Family Circle 50 cts; Colored Boxes $0 cts; Gallery 25 cts.

☞ Fifth night of the great Equestrienne Miss LEO HUDSON.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 11, will be acted the Drama of

DICK TURPIN.

Dick Turpin.....Miss Leo Hudson.
Bonny Boss.....Sensation.

To conclude with the Farce of the
BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

☞ This afternoon Miss LEO HUDSON will appear as MAZEPPA, introducing her wonderful Horse Sensation.....Admission 50 cts; Children 25 cts; Family Circle 25 cts.... Doors open at 2 o'clock—commence at ½ past 2.... Persons of doubtful character not admitted.

☞ Doors open at ½ to 7 o'clock, and performance commences at ½ past 7 precisely.

☞ Box Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 P. M., where seats may be secured.

☞ NOTICE.—No seats secured by gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies.

WOOD'S THEATRE,

Corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

DUFFIELD & FLYNN.....Managers.
S. T. EINCKE.....Acting Manager.
J. W. ALLEAGUE.....Stage Manager.
J. B. BERNARD.....Director of Music.

☞ Benefit of SIDNEY SMITH.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 11, will be performed the great play of

MIRIAM'S CRIME.

To conclude with
IRELAND AS IT WAS.

Ragged Pat.....Sidney Smith.

☞ Monday first appearance of Miss JULIA DAILY.

☞ GRAND MATINEE this (Saturday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

Prices of Admission—Dress Circle & Parquette 75 cts; Private Boxes $6; Second Tier 25 cts.

☞ Seats in the Dress Circle may be secured without extra charge.

☞ Doors open at ½ to 7; Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Extra Notice!

SATURDAY EVENING, March 11, has been kindly set apart by the management for the

BENEFIT of SIDNEY SMITH.

Two Excellent Dramas

Will be offered,

MIRIAM'S CRIMES AND IRELAND AS IT WAS.

m9 d5

"MARRIAGE NO LOTTERY."

MISS AUGUSTA ST. CLAIR,

THE TALENTED YOUNG LECTURESS, HAS RECENTLY returned from her tour in England and the British Provinces, where she has spent the past three years. Miss ST. CLAIR will deliver her lecture that has, in the large Eastern cities, met the unqualified approbation of those interested in the education of the young, on

Tuesday Evening, March 14th,
—AT—
ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Tickets of admission 50c; Secured seats $1. For sale every day and evening at the Hall office, when a present accompanies each ticket, as soon as it is bought, in value from 5 to 50c. Among the presents are one Melodeon, one Sewing-Machine, one Gold Watch, Silk and other Dress Patterns, Albums, Books, Jewellery, Stationery, &c. Every person a present.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture introduced at 8; Carriages at 9 o'clock. m10 d4&5d

MASONIC TEMPLE.

FOR ONE WEEK,

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 13th,

And Five following Nights,

ARTEMUS WARD

AMONG THE MORMONS

AND OVERLAND TRIP FROM CALIFORNIA and Salt Lake City. Illustrated with Colossal Paintings of Mormon Homes and Mormon People, all of which will be cheerfully and conversationally described by the great humorist ARTEMUS WARD

Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets may be had at the Music Stores of D. P. Faulds, Main street; Louis Tripp, Fourth street; and Wm. McTarnell, Jefferson street; also at the principal Hotels, and at the Box Office, Masonic Temple, where seats can be secured during each day from 10 until 4 o'clock.

The Piano and Cabinet Organ used are from the well-known manufactory of Messrs. Blunzen & Rosen.
m9 d3

SCHOOL FAIR

AT THE

Masonic Temple,

For One Week, commencing March 6,

To be given by the Committees of the

GERMAN LADIES' AID SOCIETY AND ST. LUCAS SOCIETY.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE FAIR WILL BE DEVOTED to the erection of a new school-house. Admittance 25 cents; season tickets $1. m6 d9

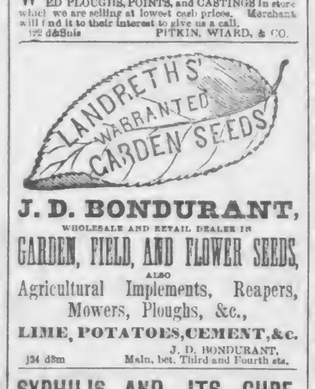
SEEDS!

500 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED;
1,000 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED;
1,500 BUSHELS BLUE-GRASS SEED;
1,000 BUSHELS ORCHARD GRASS SEED,
500 BUSHELS RED TOP SEED;
500 BUSHELS HUNGARIAN SEED;
500 BUSHELS MILLET SEED;
300 BUSHELS TOP ONION SETS;

For sale by PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.
jy3 d&sm3m

AVERY PLOUGHS.

WE KEEP ALL SIZES OF AVERY'S CELEBRATED PLOUGHS, POINTS, and CASTINGS in store which we are selling at lowest cash prices. Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call.
f22 d&sm3m PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.



J. D. BONDURANT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GARDEN, FIELD, AND FLOWER SEEDS,

ALSO

Agricultural Implements, Reapers, Mowers, Ploughs, &c.,

LIME, POTATOES, CEMENT, &c.

J. D. BONDURANT,
134 d3m Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

SYPHILIS AND ITS CURE.

A Specific Truly Found!

DR. CROOK'S

S-PH-L-S REMEDY.

☞ It has never been known to fail.
☞ It cures speedily and effectually.
☞ It is agreeable to the taste.
☞ It requires no change of diet.
☞ It will not injure the most delicate constitution.

Do not let your own prejudices nor the prejudices of others stand between your suffering and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this Medicine.

Send to agent for circular.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Dr. Crook's S-ph-l-s Remedy is sold by all Druggists at $3 00 per bottle.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE.

Should your Druggist not have it, have him send for it, or write for it yourself.

RAYMOND & CO., Louisville, Ky.,
General Agents.
j28 Sa10

GOOD NEWS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST A large assortment of black, fancy, and plain DRESS SILKS, which I will sell 25 per cent less than any other house in the city; also a full line of WHITE GOODS TABLE LINENS and TOWELLINGS a large assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, a large stock of SPRING MANTILLAS and CIRCULARS, and a stock of DOMESTIC GOODS. CALICOS at 25 cents per yard. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, Market street, between Second and Third. No. 217.

f9 d10m SAMUEL ROTHCHILD.

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THIS POPULAR LOAN RECEIVED by the United States Depositary, in this city, at his office, in the Custom-house. Interest-bearing U. S. Notes (except compound 6 per cents) taken in payment.

m8 dtf W. D. GALLAGHER,
Agent for Jay Cooke.

Best Brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco

AT C. G. TACHAU & BRO'S,
118 d3mis No. 506 Main st bet h an ixth.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Union Raid up the Rappahannock.

$380,000 Worth Tobacco Captured.

Sherman Forty Miles of Raleigh.

The Rebels Deserting by Regiments.

To the Associated Press.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

SENATE.

Mr. Johnson presented the credentials of J. A. J. Cresswell, elected Senator by the Legislature of Maryland in place of Senator Hicks, deceased. He was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution to pay compensation and mileage to the claimants of seats from Louisiana and Arkansas, and against which the committee to audit contingent expenses had reported adversely.

Mr. Sumner called attention to the fact that this resolution involved the expense of $6 000, and that one of the persons (Mr. Fishback) could not take the oath required of every Senator without committing perjury.

Mr. Lane said that was not true. Mr. Fishback was known to be a radical Republican from the commencement of the rebellion, and was one up to this moment, and opposed in every way the ordinance of secession until he was compelled to vote for it to save his life. The Senator from Massachusetts had just voted to print a book from the Academy of Science for himself. He was not disposed to do a wrong to save a little money.

Mr. Trumbull didn't see what claim the gentlemen claiming seats from Arkansas had. The Committee on the Judiciary had investigated the matter, and the Senate, by a decided vote, had declared they were not entitled to seats.

Mr. Wade said the law-making power had declared Louisiana to be in rebellion against the people of the United States. It was not in the power of the President to bring back any State which was deliberately opposed to republican government. The people are utterly unqualified to set up a State government till the barriers are removed and Congress declares they are in a condition to establish a government for themselves. The bringing back a State wasn't to be initiated by the President. He would no more, by order 55, authorize a rebellious State to set up a government than he could create something out of nothing. He had striven to elect the President, but could never sanction such a process as that.

Michael Hahn was the candidate of the President, who said to him in an order, "Be Governor of Louisiana," and this was done without consulting the Senate, or any other body. The Senator from Illinois had urged that the people of Louisiana had accepted without protest, and that two-thirds had taken part in the election. Will you, said Mr. Wade, permit two-thirds to make a constitution for the entire people, while the other one-third is in duress? Is that your rule?

Mr. Trumbull moved an amendment to the resolution so as to provide for paying only Louisiana claimants, pending which the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Bulletin of the 1st, in an article on the situation, says: If the army of Lee defeated that of Grant at Spottsylvania and around the Virginia capital, when the Yankee commander counted his 225,000 men, and we had less than 60,000, why may we not severely punish two combined Federal armies, whose aggregate strength will be less than 150,000 men. The lines about Richmond are impregnable. The resources of Virginia have been held in reserve, notwithstanding more than a month has elapsed since the granaries of Georgia and a portion of South Carolina have been cut off. Lee's men still live on full rations, and there is no reason to apprehend that they will fail to enjoy plenty to the end, under the guidance of Heaven. They are ready for a match for the wily Sherman, and we have never felt more confident than at present that he is destined to come to grief. Let our people be patient till our arrangements are completed and our plans consummated. Day will break at last through the darkest gloom. The mighty reaction that must follow victory will completely do for all our powerful enemies, and, although bloody, our country will still be found in the arena. The principles of truth, justice, and independence will prevail.

The Fayetteville Telegraph assures its readers that it is not the wish of the government to conceal anything from them, but to prevent, if possible, the Yankee forces in Wilmington and South Carolina from learning anything of the movements of each other. Their means of communication are very limited and uncertain, and it is our policy not to make any improvement for them. We hope the condition of affairs will soon be so changed as to enable us to dispense with this reticence. All our information thus far is of an encouraging character.

The following is from the Richmond Dispatch:

All remains quiet on the Richmond and Petersburg lines. Although yesterday was the fourth day of consecutive dry weather, still Grant does not carry out the threatened burst from his left on the South Railroad. He has erected a number of observatories along his Hatcher's Run lines, and from their tops his signal corps take daily observations of all that passes in our camps, which is much to Sherman. We have every day a fresh instalment of rumors in relation to his moves, which are unknown. All is quiet in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 8th contains the following: Nothing has occurred to disturb the quiet prevailing below Richmond, but if the weather continues good the ice will be active operations in that vicinity in a short time.

Ten car loads of Confederate prisoners arrived in Baltimore on Friday evening.

The Richmond Examiner of the 8th says: For the past few days there has been little frost on the Richmond and Petersburg trains. It will require a week of sunshine and wind to render the roads passable, and to put the grounds in any condition for any extensive military movement. We have a very important piece of news which comes direct from New Orleans, and implies a prospect of serious difficulties between the United States and France. It is a confirmation of previous reports in the Northern newspapers to the effect that the United States Consul at Matamoras, who was accredited to the Juarez government, has been ordered away by Maximillian. It is also said that the clearances to the United States from that port are now refused.

Both Houses of Congress passed the new tax law, and repealed the old one.

The Whig of the 8th says: Sherman is played out. If our readers don't hear of any good news from South Carolina, it is a *non sequitur* that there is none to communicate. In a few days they will hear where Sherman is and what has befallen him. Let everybody be patient. Sherman's opportunity to establish a military reputation has fled, and we will soon hear of his discomfiture and disgrace.

NEW YORK, March 10.

By the arrival of the Dudley Buck, which left Newbern on the 6th in the afternoon, we learn that up to the 4th inst. warm showers had been falling for a week, making the roads bad. It cleared off on Saturday night. The enemy has felled a great number of trees across the roads and paths leading from Newbern to Kingston, which were being removed.

The refugees who arrived in Newbern state that Fayetteville, N. C., was in our hands last week, and that Sherman was within forty miles of Raleigh. They say that the rebel soldiers were deserting in companies, and in some cases by regiments. Some of them were retiring to their homes.

The people pay but little attention to the proclamation of Gov. Vance, calling them to arms, and in most places in North Carolina they go forth to meet Sherman with words of welcome, and are not particular about placing their stock and supplies out of his reach.

Quite a panic prevails among the negroes in North Carolina since the talk that they are to be conscripted to fill the rebel army. The rebels are now gathering them up. A strong indignation exists among the conservative slaveholders to resist the measure, some of whom are arming their slaves in order that they may be able to defy the rebels, and thus retain their servants, who exhibit a readiness to fight for their masters rather than for the Confederacy. A great number of negroes are flocking to Sherman's army.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

A special despatch to the Evening Telegraph from Washington to-day says: The Star says on Monday thirteen transports, with troops from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by the gunboat Commodore and Read, proceeded up the Rappahannock river on a raid, the principal object being the capture of a large quantity of tobacco known to have been sent from Richmond to Fredericksburg, to be smuggled into our lines on its way. The expedition proceeded cautiously, and the gunboats scoured the river thoroughly for torpedoes. A schooner, bound up with a cargo of whiskey and salt, was first captured by the Read, and the crew and cargo removed, and the schooner blown up. On arriving at Fredericksburg, it was found to be garrisoned by a squad of rebels, who, however, made no resistance. A body of troops and sailors landed, who succeeded in capturing the tobacco, amounting to ninety-five tons, and it is estimated to be worth $380,000. The country about Fredericksburg was scoured pretty effectually, and during the raid over four hundred prisoners were taken. An extensive contraband trade has been organized by the rebels on the Rappahannock, and this expedition was designed to break it up. As the vessels pass

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

NOTICE TO HON. J. F. BULLITT, CHIEF JUSTICE OF KENTUCKY.

George T. Wood, Alfred Allen, R. J. Browne, S. E. DeHaven, and Wm. B. Thompson were appointed a committee by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly under the following resolution:

"*Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That inasmuch as a committee of the House of Representatives have reported that they had heard evidence conducting strongly to show that Joshua F. Bullitt, a Judge of the Court of Appeals for this Commonwealth, was guilty of belonging to a treasonable association, it is therefore the opinion of this Legislature that the said Bullitt's conduct should be investigated, and that to that end, a committee of five members of the House of Representatives shall be appointed to prepare resolutions addressing him out of office, to be reported on the third Tuesday in May next; that it shall be the duty of this committee to cause the attendance of witnesses on process to be issued by said committee on that day, who shall be examined in presence of the two houses, in joint session, by a member of the Legislature, selected, by joint ballot of the two houses, to conduct the examination, who is also to appear throughout in support of the prosecution; that the committee shall also give personal notice to Judge Bullitt of the sitting of the Legislature and of his trial, if he is to be found in the State, or by advertisement in the Louisville Journal and Democrat in the event of his absence, and that he be permitted to appear in person or by counsel at the bar of the Legislature in joint session; that said Bullitt may have process to procure the attendance of witnesses at the investigation; that the testimony shall be taken down in writing by some competent person, to be selected by the Speakers of the two houses.

Attest: JAMES B. LYNE, Clerk."

The Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt is notified to appear as directed by the above resolution. The committee will meet in the city of Louisville in the Louisville Hotel, on the 30th day of March, 1865, and continue in session a reasonable time to issue summonses if required, and perform the duties of the resolution. All persons knowing the whereabouts of witnesses against Judge Bullitt are requested to furnish the names and residences of the witnesses to the chairman of the committee.

MARCH 1, 1865—td 621 G. T. WOOD, Ch'n.

Notice.

The bonds of the city of Louisville, to the amount of $200,000, authorized to be issued to raise a bounty fund, will be ready for sale as soon as they can be printed and filled up, which will be in a few days.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, with coupons attached, for semi-annual payment of interest; one hundred of the bonds being payable ten years after date, and the other hundred payable twenty years after date.

The citizens of Kentucky, especially of Louisville, may have an opportunity of making an investment in the purchase of the bonds to such an amount as they may wish, those who desire to purchase will please at once address the Mayor of the city, giving their names and residence, the number and character of the bonds proposed to be bought, and the highest price they are willing to pay therefor.

This invitation for proposals is not, however, limited to citizens of Kentucky.

WM. KAYE, Mayor.

FEBRUARY 23, 1865 f28 dtf

H. S. BUCKNER

Has just received a large and fine assortment of

NOTIONS,

WHITE

AND

Furnishing Goods,

To which RETAILERS and SUTLERS' attention is called.

513 Main st, bet. Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$250 Reward.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.)
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.)

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO ME that William Moore did, on the 4th day of January, 1865, in Nelson county, murder one John Mc——.

Now, therefore, I, John F. Bramlette, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of said Richard W. Moore, and the delivery to the Sheriff of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort this 7th day of January, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. ja 9 dtd

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF VENDITIONAS ISSUED FROM the District Court of the United States for the Kentucky District at Louisville, the undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865, at the Custom-house, in the city of Louisville, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following articles, viz: Pistols, Barrel of Cutlasses, Bayonets, Powder, Lead, Percussion Caps, Shot, Swords, Scabbards, Cartridges, Cartridge-boxes, Sabre-belts, Cartridge-box Belts, Pistol-belts, Gun-slings, Cannon-balls, Grape-shot, Canister-shot, Shells, Rockets, Gun-locks, Gun-barrels, Gun-stocks, Bayonet-scabbards, Pistol-barrels, Pistol-stocks, Pistol-locks, Gun-mountings, Pistol-mountings, Sabre-mountings, Sabre-knots, Sabre-tassels, Sabre-blades, Sabre-hilts, Sabre-guards, Sabre-grips, Sabre-tassel Cords, Sabre-belt Plates, Sabre-belt Slides, Sabre-belt Rings, Sabre-belt Hooks, Sabre-belt Tips, Sabre-belt Keepers, Sabre-belt Pendants, Sabre-belt Swivels, Sabre-belt Chains, Sabre-belt Buckles, Sabre-belt Straps, Sabre-belt Loops, Sabre-belt Eyes, Sabre-belt Tongues, Sabre-belt Rivets, Sabre-belt Screws, Sabre-belt Nuts, Sabre-belt Washers, Sabre-belt Bolts, Sabre-belt Pins, Sabre-belt Clips, Sabre-belt Studs, Sabre-belt Buttons, Sabre-belt Eyelets, Sabre-belt Grommets, Sabre-belt Lacing, Sabre-belt Thongs, Sabre-belt Leather, Sabre-belt Webbing, Sabre-belt Canvas, Sabre-belt Duck, Sabre-belt Cotton, Sabre-belt Wool, Sabre-belt Flannel, Sabre-belt Blanket, Sabre-belt Quilt, Sabre-belt Pillow, Sabre-belt Bolster, Sabre-belt Mattress, Sabre-belt Bed, Sabre-belt Bedstead, Sabre-belt Bedding, Sabre-belt Furniture, Sabre-belt Carpet, Sabre-belt Rug, Sabre-belt Mat, Sabre-belt Curtain, Sabre-belt Shade, Sabre-belt Blind, Sabre-belt Window-glass, Sabre-belt Sash, Sabre-belt Door, Sabre-belt Lock, Sabre-belt Key, Sabre-belt Hinge, Sabre-belt Latch, Sabre-belt Bolt, Sabre-belt Handle, Sabre-belt Knob, Sabre-belt Plate, Sabre-belt Escutcheon, Sabre-belt Finger-plate, Sabre-belt Push-plate, Sabre-belt Pull-plate, Sabre-belt Door-mat, Sabre-belt Scraper, Sabre-belt Boot-jack, Sabre-belt Shoe-horn, Sabre-belt Brush, Sabre-belt Comb, Sabre-belt Razor, Sabre-belt Strop, Sabre-belt Soap, Sabre-belt Towel, Sabre-belt Napkin, Sabre-belt Table-cloth, Sabre-belt Knife, Sabre-belt Fork, Sabre-belt Spoon, Sabre-belt Plate, Sabre-belt Cup, Sabre-belt Saucer, Sabre-belt Tea-pot, Sabre-belt Coffee-pot, Sabre-belt Sugar-bowl, Sabre-belt Cream-pitcher, Sabre-belt Slop-bowl, Sabre-belt Waiter, Sabre-belt Tray, Sabre-belt Basket, Sabre-belt Box, Sabre-belt Trunk, Sabre-belt Valise, Sabre-belt Carpet-bag, Sabre-belt Portmanteau, Sabre-belt Knapsack, Sabre-belt Haversack, Sabre-belt Canteen, Sabre-belt Tent, Sabre-belt Awning, Sabre-belt Flag, Sabre-belt Banner, Sabre-belt Standard, Sabre-belt Pennant, Sabre-belt Streamer, Sabre-belt Ribbon, Sabre-belt Cockade, Sabre-belt Feather, Sabre-belt Plume, Sabre-belt Epaulette, Sabre-belt Shoulder-knot, Sabre-belt Aiguillette, Sabre-belt Sash, Sabre-belt Belt, Sabre-belt Gauntlet, Sabre-belt Glove, Sabre-belt Mitten, Sabre-belt Stocking, Sabre-belt Shoe, Sabre-belt Boot, Sabre-belt Spur, Sabre-belt Leg-guard, Sabre-belt Knee-guard, Sabre-belt Elbow-guard, Sabre-belt Shoulder-guard, Sabre-belt Breast-plate, Sabre-belt Back-plate, Sabre-belt Helmet, Sabre-belt Cap, Sabre-belt Hat, Sabre-belt Bonnet, Sabre-belt Veil, Sabre-belt Shawl, Sabre-belt Dress, Sabre-belt Coat, Sabre-belt Vest, Sabre-belt Pantaloons, Sabre-belt Shirt, Sabre-belt Drawers, Sabre-belt Stockings, Sabre-belt Shoes, Sabre-belt Boots, Sabre-belt Spurs, Sabre-belt Leg-guards, Sabre-belt Knee-guards, Sabre-belt Elbow-guards, Sabre-belt Shoulder-guards, Sabre-belt Breast-plates, Sabre-belt Back-plates, Sabre-belt Helmets, Sabre-belt Caps, Sabre-belt Hats, Sabre-belt Bonnets, Sabre-belt Veils, Sabre-belt Shawls, Sabre-belt Dresses, Sabre-belt Coats, Sabre-belt Vests, Sabre-belt Pantaloons, Sabre-belt Shirts